FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1849. [NO. 1655.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisersare requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOOKS for subscriptions to the Capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, will be opened on Wednesday next, in the building corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, Fayetteville, under the superintendence of the Commissioners named in the Charter, and will remain open from 11 to 1 o'clock of every day, for 30 days.

And at the following places, on Monday the 19th inst., under the direction of the following gentlemen:

At Salisbury, under the direction of the Commissioners named in the Charter, viz: Messrs. D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Joseph F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Wilmington, under the direction of Dr Thos. H. Wright, Gen. Lewis H. Marsteller, Gen. Alex'r McRae, and George W. Davis, Esq.

At Little River Factory, Cumberland county, under the direction of Duncan Murchison, Daniel McDiarmid, and Henry Elliot, Esqs., and Col. Alex'r Murchison.

At Carthage, under the direction of Col. John Morrison, Dr. S. C. Bruce, J. M. Worth, Alex'r Kelly, and Samuel J. Person, Esqs.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Jonathan Worth, J. M. A. Drake, and Alfred Marsh, Esqs.

At Lexington, under the direction of Robert Forster, Andrew Hunt, H. R. Dusenberry, and Alfred Hargrave, Esqs.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Arch'd G. Carter, W. F. Watt, and Thos. McNeely, Esqs.

At Troy, under the direction of Col. James L. Gaines, N. G. Knight, and W. Lassater, Esqs.

At Rockingham, under the direction of Walter F. Leak, Esq., Col. John W. Covington, and Col. Walter L. Steele.

At Wadesborough, under the direction of Absalom Myers, Hampton B. Hammond, Wm. B. McCorkle, and Walter R. Leak, Esqs.

By order of the Commissioners appointed in the Town of Fayetteville.

GEO. McNEILL, Chairman,
D. G. MACRAE, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 9, 1849. 51tf

TIMBERED LAND AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, as attorney for Duncan McDougald, of Starkville, Miss., will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, a valuable Tract of Land, said to be well timbered, lying on Puppy Creek, in the county of Cumberland, known as the Sinclair place, joining the lands of McDougald and others, and containing 147 acres, more or less.

E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 7, 1849. 54

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,
No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 51tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 51tf

THERE was committed to the Jail of this County, on the 26th ultimo, a mulatto woman, calling herself SOPHY JONES. She is about 22 years old, of good figure, light complexion, and very likely. The story she relates of herself is as follows: She was born in the town of Fayetteville, N. C.; her mother was a white woman, does not know her father. She was carried off when 10 or 11 years of age by a mulatto man to Randolph county, where she was bound out by him to Jesse Henshaw, New Salem, since which time she has not seen or heard of her mother.—She has a daughter between 3 and 4 years old living with Miles Chambliss, of Randolph county. She has been lately living in Greensborough, N. C., which place she left a short time since for Danville, Va.; thence she took a batteau to Gaston, N. C.; thence by the same conveyance back to Clarksville, Va., where she was taken up on suspicion of being a slave, (having no free papers) and sent to the County Jail. Any person owning such property can release her by proving same and paying charges, otherwise she will be dealt with according to law.

F. W. BOYD, Jailer
for Mecklenburg county.
Boydton, Va., Feb. 5, 1849. 54-4w

T. T. PONDS
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 51tf

To the Patrons of the Temperance Communicator.

I OWE an apology to my Patrons for the temporary suspension of the Communicator. At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I have changed my location from Pittsborough to Fayetteville, whence the mails diverge in many directions, and by which I can send the Communicator more speedily and with more certainty to all my subscribers. The regular issues of the Communicator may be expected as soon as the press can be put in operation—say about two weeks.

WM. POTTER, Ed. Com.
Fayetteville, Feb. 7, 1849.

☞ Editors, generally, are requested to copy the above notice, and to forward their papers in exchange to Fayetteville.

The Commissioners of the Bank of Fayetteville have concluded that the 2d payment on Stock will be thirty days after closing the Books.

JAMES KYLE, Ch'n C. B. F.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

The Subscriber will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Just Received and for Sale,
10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

SCUPPERNONG WINE.

THE undersigned has for sale on consignment, 4 casks of the above, an excellent article.

J. E. BRYAN,
Opposite Bank of Cape Fear.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Great Hoggarty Diamond, by Thackeray, 25; The Haunted Man, by Dickens; Vanity Fair; The Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols., 81; Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book; Irving's Works, new and handsome edition; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; The Church in Earnest, by James; Earnest Ministry, by ditto; Meigs' on Females; Vanderhoff's Elocution; Collott's Dramatic French Reader; with a variety of School Books, just received by

Feb. 3. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C., viz:
Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.
The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.

HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.
EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.
Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1848.

Catharine Bain, *versus* John Bain, Peter Bain, Duncan McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, David McPhail, Edward McPhail, Michael McPhail, Colin McDonald and wife Elizabeth, and Effy Williams, heirs at law of Barbara McDougald.

Petition for the sale of a Slave.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Duncan McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, David McPhail, Edward McPhail, Michael McPhail, Colin McDonald and wife Elizabeth, and Effy Williams, formerly Effy McPhail, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made according to act of Assembly, notifying the said non-residents personally to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of Dec'r, A. D. 1848.

J. McLAURIN.
51-6w]

Brilliant Lotteries
FOR FEBRUARY, 1849.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$355,000.

$35,000! $20,000! $11,330!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class B, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 24, 1849.

RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 splendid Prize of $55,000, 1 of $35,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 11,330, 3 Prizes of 7,000, 4 of 5,000, 4 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 200 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15.—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $200 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 100 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 50 00
Ditto ditto 25 Eighths, 25 00

Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
51-td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Am. Almanac, 1849; the Psalmist; Xenophon's Anabasis; Smiley's Arithmetic; Collot's series of French Books; Gulliver's Travels; Æsop's Fables; Combe's Physiology.

Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; The Amaranth, 1849; Friendship's Offering, 1849; The Snow Flake, 1849; The Garland, 1849.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 8.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard. Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meig's on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor ditto.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Combe " " " Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Bartlett's Treatise on Fevers.
Burrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

E. J. HALE.

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Estrickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.

Yours,
SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,
(Signed) JOHN F. RONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank will be opened on the first of February, at the Brick Store South East corner of Hay and Donaldson streets. Shares are $50; Capital Stock $800,000. Specie or its equivalent will be required in payment. Terms of subscription are as follows:—10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 10 per cent. in 60 days; 10 per cent. in 90 days; and 10 per cent. in 120 days; and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of the Bank shall direct.

Books of Subscription will be opened at Salisbury, Greensborough, Wadesborough, and Washington, of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.

JAMES KYLE,
JOHN D. STARR,
HENRY LILLY,
JAMES MARTINE,
JOHN T. GILMORE,
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 22, 1849. 51-10w

SEED OATS.

500 BUSHELS Seed Oats, for sale by L. McKELLAR.
Jan. 27, 1849. 53-3w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 16th instant, my negro man JERRY, aged about 25 years, rather dark color, weighs about 180, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; is left handed; no marks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again. HENRY M. DAWSON.
Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Jan. 30. 52

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap. Apply to

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

REMARKS OF MR. STANLY, OF BEAUFORT,

On the Resolutions reported by Mr. Dobbin, in the House, and adopted by Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, in the Senate.

Delivered in the House of Commons, Jan'y 1848.

Mr. STANLY said—

Mr. Speaker: I wish sincerely these Resolutions were out of the way. Our time is valuable, and we have still before us some very important bills which demand our earnest attention. I cannot vote for these Resolutions. Some of them I shall be compelled to oppose. It is with great reluctance I obtrude upon the House any remarks, when I fear our minds are made up.

I will thank the Clerk to send the Resolutions to me. [They were sent, and Mr. S. read them as follows:]

1. *Resolved*, That the States came into the Union on equal and [illegible] are entitled to equal rights, privileges and immunities, under the Constitution of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the Convention, by which the Federal Constitution was framed, clearly demonstrate that the institution of slavery was maturely considered; and that the Union of the States was finally secured by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guarantees of the rights of the Slaveholder.

3. *Resolved*, That we view with deep concern and alarm the constant aggressions on the rights of the Slaveholder by certain reckless politicians at the North; and that the recent proceedings of Congress on the subject of slavery are fraught with mischief—well calculated to disturb the peace of our country, and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the enactment of any law by Congress, which shall "abolish slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same while in said territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

5. *Resolved*, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power under the Constitution to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any portion of the territories of the United States; yet, for the sake of preserving the peace and promoting the perpetuity of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri Compromise should be adopted in reference to the recently acquired territories of New Mexico and California, by extending the line then agreed upon to the Pacific Ocean.

6. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, and forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

I perceive they are the same which were reported to the House by the gentleman from Cumberland, with a slight addition to the fourth, of these words: "abolish slavery, or the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, or shall." I have hitherto opposed these Resolutions, after I perceived that an effort was made to make them Party Resolutions; and I oppose them now, because I have evidence, which bears on my mind with irresistible force, that they are now advocated, though not in this Hall, because it is believed they will embarrass a distinguished gentleman of the Whig party.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have too much regard for the House, to wish, unnecessarily, to embarrass any gentleman here. I shall not make a factious opposition to the passage of these Resolutions. I do not desire to compel the Democratic Party to vote to censure either Mr. Polk, or Messrs. McKay, D. S. Reid, J. R. J. Daniel, and others, who voted for the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon Bill.

I wish to offer an amendment, to come in after the fourth Resolution. [The following amendment was then read:]

Resolved, That we believe the people of North Carolina, of all parties, are devotedly attached to the Union of the United States; that they regard it as a main pillar in the edifice of real independence; the support of tranquility at home, of peace abroad; of safety of property, and of that very liberty they so highly prize; that they cherish a cordial, habitual, and unmovable attachment to it, and that they watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety; that they believe it is the duty of their public servants to discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and to "repel indignantly every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

This (said Mr. S.) is an amendment which, I think, no good man, no patriot, can vote against. It is an extract from the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country; and, if this amendment is adopted, my opposition to these abstractions will be much assuaged. [The amendment was adopted, Ayes 56, Noes 31.]

Mr. S. then proceeded:—Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the House of Commons that, in agreeing to this amendment, they have expressed the feelings of the good people of our State. And now, sir, I should take my seat, and merely vote on these Resolutions, but for the fact just now mentioned, that they have been adopted in the Senate, having been introduced into that body by a prominent Senator in the Whig Party, Mr. William B. Shepard. This entitles them to a more respectful consideration.

I have heretofore stated, Mr. Speaker, my objections to these Resolutions. When they were first introduced, I was opposed to [illegible] political speeches; because I thought we might be much better engaged; and because their adoption could be of no practical advantage. I desired to be excused from voting, and stated to the House, if I were not excused, I should be compelled to trouble the House with a speech. I was excused, and the Resolutions passed their second reading without opposition from me. But, as I have before stated, in the Standard of January 10th, 1849, there appeared an Editorial referring to remarks made by my friend from Pitt, (Mr. Satterthwaite,) and the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) when the Yeas and Nays had been called for on the passage of the Resolutions. Those gentlemen had appealed to the "magnanimity" of the Democratic party, and requested that the call for the Yeas and Nays should be withdrawn. The whole article in the Standard is written in a tone of exultation that *the Whigs* were caught in a "Democratic trap." And the same paper contains the remark that I was excused from voting; but, the Editor adds of Mr. Stanly, "whose position, by the way, was left undefined by his speeches." In the same paper, Jan'y 10, appeared remarks of my estimable friend from Craven, (Mr. Stevenson,) in which he too exults in the "embarrassment" of the Whig Party. He thinks these Resolutions are a just retaliation for the "Mexican Preamble," as he styles a resolution adopted by the last General Assembly, relative to Mr. Polk's conduct in the Mexican War. He was called to order by myself, because I wished to avoid a party discussion; but the gentleman proceeded to say, if the call for the Yeas and Nays were withdrawn, the Whigs must look on it as an act of Democratic "magnanimity." On one occasion the same gentleman, (Mr. Stevenson,) referring to these Resolutions, compared the Whig party to a man thrown down in a fight, and his adversary, the Democratic party, standing over him, ready to "*gouge*" him. Now, sir, if we are down, I might be pardoned for resisting the "*gouging;*" and, since I see an effort made in the columns of the leading Democratic organ,—justly entitled to be so considered, from the ability with which it is edited,—to make these *Party* Resolutions; when I see an attempt made to "*gouge*" the Whig party, and see myself held up as "*dodging*," I am compelled to take my share of the blows aimed at my political friends; and when the Resolutions come in that "spirit and meaning," I say "lay on, Macduff!"

If I am thought unnecessarily sensitive, I reply, it is because of the respect I feel for the opinions of those of the Democratic Party in the State who will read the Standard. I think, Mr. Speaker, the Editor of the Standard could not have been present when the Report of the Chairman of the Committee was adopted; for I distinctly stated my objections to the Resolutions.

But, Sir—to stop this digression—I wish to speak of these Resolutions, and of their adoption by the gentleman to whom I have just now made reference. The gentleman who reported these Resolutions from the Select Committee, (Mr. Dobbin,) is, I know, as free from Party feeling as a man can well be—as free as the infirmities of our nature will allow. That gentleman has disclaimed any intention of attacking Mr. Badger. Those who know him will believe him. He has loaded the weapon, though another hand has now pointed it in a particular direction.

I will now, Mr. Speaker, for the sake of observing the Rules of Order, suppose these Resolutions to have been introduced elsewhere, by an aspirant for Senatorial honors. I will, to relieve you, Sir, from any necessity of hinting that I am out of order, in referring to proceedings in the Senate, suppose these Resolutions were offered in the recent Southern Convention in Washington City.

And now, Mr. Speaker, in speaking of the endorser of these Resolutions, I wish it distinctly understood, I do not design to speak in unkind terms. I wish to treat him with all personal respect. I esteem him a gentleman of talents, of high classical attainments. He deserves our thanks for his advocacy of Internal Improvements at this Session. Though I differ with him, and am mortified at his course in some matters, I have too much regard for his connexion, to indulge in personalities towards him. My duty as a Whig compels me to reply to his remarks, with the substance of which I have been furnished. And let me add, Sir, that, at the early part of the Session, when it was doubtful, on account of the division of Parties, whether we could elect Mr. Badger to the Senate, I avowed to several of my friends, and to yourself among the number, (Mr. Satterthwaite was acting as Speaker,) that I preferred Mr. Shepard next to Mr. Badger. This avowal was made, too, with the full knowledge of the personal difference between Mr. Badger and the gentleman who has become the sponsor of these resolutions. I remembered, too, the conduct of this gentleman in 1840, and was disposed to forgive it; and deeply regret he does not manifest towards others the same disposition.

But, Sir, I will proceed to the Resolutions. As to the First, it is a truism; it is saying no more than that two and two make four.

What is the Second Resolution? The assembled wisdom of this State tells Congress the remarkable fact, that "the proceedings of the Convention, by which the Federal Constitution was framed, clearly demonstrated that the institution of Slavery was maturely considered"!! It would be curious to ask how many of us have read these "proceedings"? But, does not Congress know this fact? Do not our Senators know it? It will be a very valuable piece of information to the Senate of the United States! But what else in the Second Resolution? They are informed that the Union was finally "secured," how? I hope the House will listen, Mr. Speaker—"by incorporating into that instrument *distinct* and *ample guarantees*." Now, it would be hypercritical to inquire whether the "instrument" referred to is the Union, the institution of Slavery, or the Constitution:—but suppose it to be the Constitution, in the name of common sense, I ask, if we have "*distinct* and *ample guarantees*" of our rights, what more do we want? Why pass these Resolutions?

When these Resolutions shall be presented to the Senate, by Mr. Badger and Mr. Mangum, should some Senator ask, what does this Resolution mean?—if the rights of the Slaveholder are amply guaranteed, why is more demanded?—I think it would puzzle both these gentlemen, and Webster and Clayton to help them, to give a satisfactory reason for the passage of this Resolution, when our rights are "amply guaranteed."

Then the Third Resolution. In this we are told, "we view with deep concern and alarm the constant aggressions on the rights of the Slaveholder, by *certain* reckless politicians of the North, &c." In this House, the word "alarm" was stricken out, with not a single dissenting voice:—if there was one "No," it was uttered in so gentle a voice as hardly to be heard. The Senate Resolutions have got the "alarm" in them. But I should be glad to be informed who are the "certain reckless politicians of the North" here referred to? Does it mean the little Magician, Van Buren—the Democratic Northern man with Southern principles? It surely cannot refer to Cass?—unless, since the 7th of November last "a great change has been going on" in his mind. Who, then, are the "reckless politicians" of the North? Are they the Abolitionists? or Wilmot Proviso men? or those who think Congress has the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia? Why leave [illegible] apply your censure?

Then the Third Resolution informs us, that "the recent proceedings of Congress, *on the subject of Slavery*, are fraught with mischief,—well calculated to disturb the peace of the Country,—and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union."

Now, I should be glad that some Senatorial aspirant would inform us what are the "*recent proceedings*"? Can it mean Mr. Polk's approval of the Wilmot Proviso? Does it refer to the attempt made to suppress the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, within the last two months? "Recent" may mean within two years, or two months;—it is an indefinite expression, "as big as a piece of chalk." But these proceedings "are fraught with mischief, and well calculated to disturb the peace of our Country."

I do not like this sly threat of disunion. I rather prefer the Nullification Resolutions offered by the gentleman from Richmond. Those Resolutions came from a great but erratic mind, (Mr. Calhoun,) but they were bold and manly, and did not hint at Nullification, in a parenthesis, as this Senatorial Resolution does. But, oh, "most lame and impotent conclusion!" what would be expected should be said of these "proceedings" which tend to disturb the peace of our beloved country? No severe expression of our horror; no expression of "energy," as the aspirant to whom I refer says of it—but only "earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union"!! I know nothing equal to this, but the case of a man who shot a loaded gun at a crowd of persons, when some considerate gentleman present remarked, "that saucy fellow ought to be taken out and talked to."

But, to speak seriously—if this Resolution means to say, that the people of this law-abiding, peace-loving State, can, for a moment, think of favoring disunion, because Slavery is, or shall be, excluded from the North Western Territory, then I say it is a gross misrepresentation of the feelings and opinions of nine-tenths of the People of this State of all Parties.—Whether the Wilmot Proviso should be adopted or not, the People of North Carolina will stand by the Union as the ark of our political safety, "as a main pillar in the edifice of real independence; the support of tranquility at home; of peace abroad; of safety, of prosperity, and of that very Liberty they so highly prize."

Then as to the Fourth Resolution. I have before characterized this Resolution as that one, which, in my first careful examination, exhibited the Party feeling of the hand that prepared it. To any man who will read it carefully, it will appear that it was skilfully worked, to make those who voted express, at one and the same time, their opinion of the impropriety of depriving the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating with their Slave property into any of the Territories, and also to express an opinion of the Constitutional power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories.

Why could not this Resolution have been so worded as to admit of a vote on the Constitutional question separate from that of the injustice of legislating slavery from the Territories? It admits of but one answer. There was a desire to embarrass the Whig Party; to "*gouge*" them for passing the "Mexican Preamble." It is well known that many Southern men of intelligence agree in opinion with Mr. *Badger* upon the Constitutional *power* of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso. It was thought right to prevent a direct expression of opinion on this question. Accordingly, the resolution was prepared in such form that it could not be divided, for our Speaker, when asked the question, said it was incapable of division: you cannot divide it, to make a sensible resolution of it. If it had been written, "will be an act of gross injustice and wrong, *and* the exercise of power," &c. it could have been divided. But the spirit of Party suggested, "*not only* of gross injustice and wrong, *but* the exercise of power," &c. If you ask that a vote may be taken first on the Resolution as far as the words "gross injustice and wrong," the Speaker tells you "No;" for that [illegible] part, is nonsense and would read as follows: "but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof." I have dwelt thus much on this Resolution, because I wish to show, that, taken in connection with the Editorial of the Standard, and the remarks of the gentleman from Craven, this Resolution proves a desire, on the part of the Democratic party, to make a Party question of this "interesting and all important subject," as the Senatorial aspirant calls it: and his adoption of it proves a willingness to give, if he can, an implied censure to some one in a higher place than he now fills. And when these Resolutions were under consideration some days ago, I moved to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert another Resolution: but a division of the question was called for, by a Democrat, and then the question would be first on striking out. This shows, too, the party feeling of those who prepared these Resolutions.

To say that Congress will do an act of gross injustice and wrong, is one thing; but to say this same act is unconstitutional is quite another thing. We all know that Mr. Van Buren admitted the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; and, with the knowledge that such was his opinion, he was elected President, and voted for by the Democratic party in North Carolina. I am willing to say it is wrong to exclude the Southern People from the Territories; wrong to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia;—but I cannot say it is unconstitutional. And those who vote for this Fourth Resolution, as it now comes from the Senate, censure both Polk and Van Buren, or censure themselves when they say Van Buren was willing to [illegible] and still they supported him.

While on this Fourth Resolution, Mr. Speaker, I beg pardon for digressing by a reference to the Standard.

In that paper of the 17th Jan. 1849, I find the following, as part of the leading Editorial:

"The Resolutions reported by Mr. Dobbin, on the subject of Slavery, are still before the Commons; and on Monday last Mr. Shepard introduced the same Resolutions into the Senate. He spoke of the importance of passing them at the earliest moment, and said he was prepared to vote upon them at once. On his motion they were made the order of the day for yesterday, at eleven o'clock.

There is a rumor in town—for the correctness of which, however, we do not vouch—that Mr. Senator Badger has given his friends to understand that if these Resolutions are passed he will resign his seat! Whether this rumor be true or false, the Resolutions will pass; and then we shall see—what we shall see."

Now, sir, I think it would not be hard to guess why Mr. Senatorial—I will say to keep in order.—introduced these Resolutions in the Senate. The "rumor in town" gave him "serious apprehensions" as to what was passing in Washington City! And of course, if Mr. Badger should resign, on account of the passage of these Resolutions, who so likely to succeed him as the generous Whig who introduced the Democratic Resolutions in the Senate? I see our Democratic friends are amused at the idea of Mr. Badger's resigning. But they need not lay that "flattering unction to their souls."

I hope I may be pardoned for saying I have not received a letter from Mr. Badger, I think, in three weeks: if he knows these Resolutions have been offered, it is more than I know. I think it probable that I should have been informed of his intention to resign,

rather tired of them. Mr. Senatorial himself says, he is "sorry to say the House of Commons has not yet finally acted on these Resolutions, and he was afraid the session would pass off and leave them among the mass of lumber on their table." Now in this same number of the *Standard* which contains the paragraph just read, of the rumor, and notices the fact of Mr. S's introducing these Resolutions, I find published "Remarks of Mr. Shepard, of Pasquotank," on the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company. They are sensible remarks—I have read them with a great deal of pleasure—though, when he spoke of a "Legislative body distracted and exhausted in the barren struggle of Federal politics," I thought it not *quite* consistent to introduce barren Resolutions, to distract us still more. And in *this* same speech, when he calls upon his brother Senators to "forget the miserable struggles of party and the intrigues for office" —I thought the "struggles" were only "miserable" because they might have been "barren" to those engaged in them. But as a Whig I may ask, why do these remarks appear in the *Standard?* I have not seen them elsewhere, though other papers ought to publish them. We all know this is unusual, and I confess I do not like show which way the wind blows. This is a straw; and the offering these Resolutions about the time this rumor starts, is evidence as strong as if a bushel of straws were in motion in one direction.

While upon the speeches of this endorser of these Resolutions, I wish to call attention to some other remarks make by him. In one place he says he is no alarmist, but he cannot look "at what is now passing in Washington City without serious apprehensions for the result." In another place he says, "there is not now, nor has there been, for years past, the slightest *possibility* of the dissolution of the Union of these States." In which I most heartily concur;—but I think the sentiment is in direct opposition to the "spirit and meaning" of the *Third* and *Fifth* Resolutions. I think when he read the *Third* Resolution that speaks of the danger of disturbing "the peace of the Country," and the half-suppressed threat of Nullification in the *Fifth*, he found it necessary to protect himself from the suspicion of being a Nullifier; and he accordingly says he opposed Nullification "as an unconstitutional move, and a remedy worse than the disease." I regret very much that he did not content himself with expressing his confidence in the stability of the Union, and his opposition to Nullification, without attempting to excite prejudices against our "Northern brethren," whose attachment to the Union he intimates is based on sordid considerations alone, because they get the "real benefit from the rice fields and sugar plantations"! He is as uncharitable towards our "Northern brethren" as he is towards Mr. Badger.

There are many things strangely contradictory in this speech. The gentleman who made it seems to have been blinded, by his animosity towards Mr. Badger. For instance—"there is not *the slightest possibility* of [illegible] "the only disunion we need fear is a disunion among ourselves." No "*possibility of disunion!*" Yet we ought to encourage those who are "fighting our battles, and contending for our rights" in the Southern Convention at Washington City. No "possibility of disunion—the people would not know how to begin to divide;" yet again, "when this institution is assailed from without its borders, the man who can stop to calculate the cost of defending it, is no Southern man in feeling"!! No "*possibility* of disunion;"—but, in another place, "unless we choose to remain passive and silent, under every indignity, we cannot say less. And, sir, can we remain silent? Are we not bound by every tie which binds us to our constituents, to speak, that they may be aware of the *danger* which approaches"? What is the "danger"? Is there danger of "disunion among ourselves"? Is there no threat of "disunion" in all this? And what means the following? "We are placed here as sentinels upon the watch tower; and if we slumber on our posts, or fail to sound the alarm to our constituents, who are reposing in fancied security under a constitution which we know to be violated, we are not true to those who rely upon our vigilance and fidelity." Who has violated the Constitution? Mr. Badger, in opposing the Compromise bill, which Northern men advocated as yielding every thing to the North—or Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Justice Johnson, and other great Southern men? Well may the author of this speech "decline to enter into any discussion of the Wilmot Proviso." It would have been more becoming the character of a Statesman to have discussed the Compromise bill, and have answered Mr. Badger's speech, than to have indulged in this tirade, of "sounding alarm" when there was no danger, and of endeavoring to revive the spirit of Nullification while he protests against it.

But, sir, the motive for offering and endorsing these Resolutions cannot be concealed. The disunion, we are told, is "among ourselves"—"the power and patronage of the Federal Government is the source of division in our ranks"—the Northern Press "can alone waft reputations to the corners of the Republic"—in other words, Northern men have spoken favorably of Mr. Badger. And again, in this speech of the Senatorial endorser of these Resolutions, we are told, "to keep a vigilant eye upon our public servants: and pass these Resolutions, that gentlemen may know what are our sentiments on subjects now agitating Congress." Here is exposed the whole cause of "alarm." "Our public servants" are those who create the "danger"! in the opinion of this gentleman: and who the "public servants" are, is quite apparent in anothern part of the speech; for we are told that Mr. Badger's vote and speech were much disapproved of, by many Whigs in the State. But, a little further on, we are informed that this gentleman, who could not vote for Mr. Badger, is not disposed to do him the slightest injustice—no, not he—though he may be

> "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
> Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike"—

he believes him to be a man of "great talents and the strictest integrity." And how kind he grows—for he says: "Should he hereafter, in his place as Senator, support the spirit and object of these Resolutions" &c.; he himself will [illegible] cheerfully in his election, and will rejoice in any future honors which may be bestowed upon him!" Indeed! In other words, if Mr. Badger will stultify himself; if he will abandon the grounds maintained by Marshall, Johnson, and the highly talented statesman, Stephens, of Georgia; if he will only admit he was *inconsiderate*, if he will only admit he was *inconsiderate*, and trifled with Southern *rights*; made up his opinion without *consideration*, and expressed it with *indecent* haste, and is ashamed of his *naughty* conduct, why then, he will *stand* by him! May be so: Mr. S. will *stand* by him! but I believe, Mr. Speaker, Mr. S. will never *stand* by him, unless he is able to *stand* over him. Yes, Mr. S. is sorry for Mr. Badger's course on the Compromise bill—and should Mr. B. resign, some one would be sorry: but, Mr. Speaker, it will be the "sweet sorrow" of lovers—like Romeo and Juliet—

> ———"Parting is such sweet sorrow,
> That I shall say, good night, till it be morrow."

But, Mr. Speaker, one more remark, and I quit this unfortunate Speech. Let it be remembered, that the gentleman, whose speech I have commented on, admits Mr. Badger is a man of the strictest integrity and great talents. His course on the Compromise bill is the only avowed ground of opposition to him. It would be unjust to suppose that Mr. Badger's station" brilliantly; or because his reputation is "wafted by the Northern Press, with its thousand blasts, to the remotest corners of the Republic." Oh, no! that cannot be the reason of opposing a man of integrity and talents. Then the only reason why Mr. Badger, in the recent election, did not receive the support of the gentleman who made the Speech I have just examined, is, that he does not believe the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional! that he could not, if he were here, vote for this miserable Fourth Resolution! Alas! that excuse will not avail the gentleman. I regret to say it, I must believe there is some other reason. For whom did this gentleman cast his vote for the Senate? Who received this honor at his hands? Surely, you will say, it was one of those who disapproved of Mr. Badger's Speech and vote on the Compromise bill of the last Session of Congress! His vote was given for one who approves of the spirit and object of these Resolutions! No, sir, no. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelton!" The Senatorial aspirant, who goes "for his country right or wrong;" who promises to support Mr. Badger should he support these Resolutions; who opposes Mr. Badger because of his course upon the Compromise bill—actually votes, repeatedly, again and again, during the "miserable and fruitless struggle," for the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) who lives in the same Congressional District with the author of this Speech, and who, as is generally known, has boldly avowed, here and in his District, that he entertains *the same opinions* as those of Mr. Badger upon the Compromise bill!!

Is it not probable that there must be some other cause of opposition to Mr. Badger? And who is there that knows the gentleman to whom I have referred, [illegible] sake, and for the sake of the State, that he has allowed his vindictive feelings so much to get the better of his judgment?

Mr. Speaker, I have been led away further than I intended, and return now to Resolutions of "spirit and meaning." I come now to the Fifth Resolution, which, we are told, "tenders a compromise to the North." This, I think, is the most pitiful Resolution of all. I feel ashamed when I think such a Resolution must be presented by one of our Senators. We do not intend to be understood as conceding the power,—yet we do not deny it in bold and manly language. What else?—"for the sake of preserving the peace and promoting the perpetuity of the Union,"—another hint that there is a "possibility" of disunion,—we are willing to do what? Why, we are "willing to adopt the Missouri Compromise"!! But the Missouri Compromise deprives citizens of some of the States "of the right of emigrating with their slave property" to the Territory North of it, and the Fourth Resolution has pronounced that unconstitutional. So *we*, the General Assembly of North Carolina, are willing to have the Constitution of the United States violated!

Let us see, Sir, what is the Missouri Compromise. I hold in my hand the 3d Vol. of the United States Statutes; and I ask the attention of the House to the following:

> Third Vol. U. S. Statutes at large, p. 548, Sec. 8th of "an act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit Slavery in certain Territories"
>
> "*And be it further enacted*, That, in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies North of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, North Latitude, included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is, hereby, forever prohibited; *provided always*, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."
>
> Approved, March 6, 1820.

This is the Missouri Compromise, the basis of which we are willing should be adopted. "We are willing" that Slavery shall be prohibited *North* of a certain line, admitting, of course, that Congress possesses the power to prohibit it, and admitting this power immediately after we have just declared to do so would be unconstitutional!

Does not this Resolution yield everything? If Congress possesses the power to prohibit Slavery in all that Territory *North* of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes North Latitude, what man of sound mind can say it does not also possess the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territory *South* of that line?

It seems to me too clear for argument. Had we not better leave the question to be settled by Congress, under the Administration soon to be in power?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have finished my remarks. I shall vote against the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Resolutions. Having disapproved of the introduction of any Resolutions of this kind, I intended to have kept silence, and to have abstained from voting. I have been compelled to alter my course, because my duty, as a member of the Whig Party, required of me to share with my friends the responsibility of voting upon them, especially when I saw that an attempt was made to make Party capital out of a subject upon which we ought all to act together, and try and stand upon the same platform. The Extract from the Farewell Address of Washington having been adopted by the House, has given me great joy; and I feel that I have sent the bane and antidote together; that I have taken the poison from the arrow. I will interpose no delay to the passage of the Resolutions: I wish them removed from our path, that we may unite our efforts, and try and redeem our beloved State from the lethargy which now weighs down her energies, and place her where she ought to be, among the greatest States of our glorious Union.

THE REVENUE ACT.

We have been told by several members of the Legislature, that the Captions of the Public Acts passed by that body, as published for circulation, are full of important errors. This is particularly the case with the Revenue Act. To correct misapprehension, we have been kindly furnished with the following abstract of that measure. From it the community will see that, while the Legislature has in a fearless and patriotic manner, endeavored to relieve our people from the chains of a general system of internal improvements, it has with equal fearlessness and patriotism marched up to its duty and provided the ways and means to pay. And above all, in doing so, it has studiously avoided adding one dollar to the burthens of the agricultural interests. This Act taxes three classes who have heretofore paid comparatively nothing into the Public Treasury for the support of the Government. It taxes capital, luxury, ease and vice. Whether her system of Internal Improvements goes into effect or not, the basis is here laid to relieve the oppressed farmers of the land of a portion of their heavy burthens, by making other interests, more able to do so, share their burthens with them. When the people understand this Act, they will say well done for the Legislature of 1848-'9.

Salisbury Watchman.

[Instead of the abstract we publish the entire Act, as follows]—*Observer.*

AN ACT to increase the Revenue of the State.

Whereas, there are many wealthy citizens of this State, who derive very considerable revenues from moneys which produce interest, dividends and profits; and who do not contribute a due proportion to the public exigencies of the same:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of interest, safely secured, or actually due or received, upon all sums of money at interest, whether in this State or out of it—at any time during the year next preceding the time when the owner thereof shall give in his, her, or their tax-list.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of profit or dividend safely secured, and actually due or received, [illegible] all sums of money vested in trading in slaves, or vested in sailing or steam vessels, (excepting the profits of such vessels as are under the burden of twenty tons) or any other species of trade, or vested in stock of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in this State or out of it—at any time during the year immediately preceding the time when the owner or owners shall give in his, her, or their tax-list.—*Provided*, that this act shall not authorize the taxing of any stock or shares in any of the incorporated Banks of this State, already taxed by law; and *provided further*, that no person whose interest, dividend, or profit shall not exceed the sum of sixty dollars, shall be subject to the tax imposed by this statute.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the capital stock in trade of any merchant or jeweller, wholesale or commission merchant, as is now taxed by the 14th section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That each and every person whose interest, dividend, or profit is subject to taxation, as heretofore provided, shall have an amount equal to the sum of interest which he, she, or they own or pay, or secure to be paid upon his, her, or their own debt or debts, exempt from the provisions of this act.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That the taxes by this act imposed, shall be returned on oath to the Justices of the several counties in this State, appointed to take the list of taxables and taxable property in their respective counties; and shall be collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties in this State, at the same time and in the same manner in which they now collect other State taxes, and shall by them be paid into the Treasury of the State at the same time and under the same penalties which are now prescribed by law for the collection and payment of other State taxes. *Provided further*, this act shall not extend to the interest or dividends accruing to any literary institution.

6. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter there shall be imposed and levied annually the following taxes, to-wit: On all surgeon dentists, all practicing physicians, all practicing lawyers, and on all other persons [except Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, Governor of the State, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.) whose practice, salaries, or fees, or all together, shall yield an annual income of not less than five hundred dollars, the sum of three dollars. *Provided, however*, that every physician, and lawyer, and surgeon dentist shall be exempt from the provisions of this law for the first five years of his practice.

7. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter there shall be imposed and levied annually a tax upon the following articles, to-wit: On all gold and silver plate in use by the owner or owners thereof, in value fifty dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, the sum of two dollars; and on all gold and silver plate exceeding in value five hundred dollars, four dollars: On all pleasure carriages in use by the owner or owners thereof, with four wheels, exceeding in value two hundred dollars, the sum of one dollar; on all gold watches, in use by the owner or owners thereof, twenty-five cents; on all silver watches, in use by the owner or owners thereof, ten cents; on all harps, in use by the owner or owners thereof, the sum of two dollars; on all piano fortes, in use, the sum of one dollar, except in Seminaries of learning; on all retailers of spiritous liquors, ten dollars, instead of four dollars, as now taxed by law; on all public billiard tables two hundred dollars, instead of five hundred dollars, as now taxed by law; on all bowling-alleys, whether called nine-pin or ten-pin alleys, or by any other name, twenty-five dollars; upon every pack of playing cards, ten cents—and every merchant, shop-keeper, and public dealer in goods, wares and merchandize, shall state on oath how many packs he has sold within the last year: *Provided*, that this enactment shall not be in force before the first of April, in the year 1850.

8. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall bring any horses, mules or hogs into this State from any other State, by the drove, and shall dispose of the same or any part thereof in any county in this State, shall pay the Sheriff of every such county the sum of five dollars; which tax shall be accounted for by the Sheriff in like manner as other public taxes: And upon paying such tax, and obtaining a receipt therefor, and a license to sell such droves or part thereof, such person shall be authorized to sell and retail such horses, mules or hogs that may belong to their present drove, and no others, for the term of one year; and that each [illegible] of horses, mules or hogs, or any part thereof, without having previously paid this tax thereon, and without having obtained a license so to do, or who shall refuse or neglect, upon the request of the Sheriff or his lawful deputy, or any Justice of the Peace, to show such license, shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff of the county where such failure takes place, by distress and sale of the property of such delinquent, to be applied, one-half to the use of the State, and one-half to the use of the Sheriff collecting the same.

9. *Be it further enacted*, That each and every person shall annually render to the Justice appointed to take the list of taxables and taxable property, as a part of, and in addition to, his taxables and taxable property, the amount of tax or taxes which he, either in his own right, or the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, is liable to pay under this act; and it shall be the duty of said Justice to administer the following oath to all such person or persons as may be liable to pay the same, and to list their property for taxation, to-wit: You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that you, either in your own right, or the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent, or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, are not liable for more taxes under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to increase the Revenue of the State," passed in 1848-'49, than the amount which you have now listed; and that in all other respects the list by you now delivered, contains a just and true account of all the property which by law you are bound to list for taxation, to the best of your knowledge and belief, so HELP YOU GOD.

10. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace, who shall take a list of the taxable property in the State, before administering the oath aforesaid, to call over to each person giving in his list of taxable property, all the subjects and articles subject to taxation.

11. *Be it further enacted*, That each and every person liable to pay taxes, by and under the provisions of this act, who shall fail to list the same, or refuse to take the oath herein prescribed and required, shall, in addition to the payment of a double tax, forfeit and pay into the Public Treasury the sum of one hundred dollars for each years' failure or refusal aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs aforesaid, to levy, collect, and account for the same as in cases of double tax, unless the County Court shall within nine months thereafter, on satisfactory cause shown to them by such delinquent, order such forfeiture to be released and remitted.

12. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Justices appointed to take the list of taxable property, to list the taxes herein required to be listed in separate columns, headed as follows, to-wit:—Tax, interest, dividend, and profit; physicians, lawyers, salaries and fees; gold and silver plate; pleasure carriages; gold and silver watches: And the Clerks of the several County Courts shall record, adversely, and return the same to the Comptroller's Office in the same manner, and, in case of failure, under the same penalties, forfeitures and liabilities, as are now prescribed by law in relation to all other taxables.

13. *Be it further enacted*, That all the persons and property herein mentioned and taxed, shall not be subject and liable to be taxed by the several County Courts.

14. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the true intent and meaning of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

15. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to have prepared and printed on large sheets of paper, suitable for the purpose, with all the articles subject to taxation, whether under this act or any other law now in force, mentioned *seriatim* over the heads of parallel columns, in which the amount or quantity of each article to be listed is to be set down; and that the Treasurer shall furnish to each County Court Clerk in the State, two copies of the same for each tax collection district in said county; and that the expense of preparing and printing the same be defrayed from the Public Treasury.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, the 29th day of January, 1849.

WILLIAM HILL,
Secretary of State.

An Important Law.—Among the important acts of the recent session of the Legislature, none will have a more general and direct bearing upon the social relations than that which makes "suitable provisions for *femes covert*." By this act, hereafter all real estate owned by married women, at the time of marriage, or that may hereafter be acquired, shall be exempt from execution, and shall neither be sold nor leased by the husband without her consent, and all such property that may be acquired after 1st March next by any lady now married to be subject to the same exemptions. Neither is the life estate of the husband in such lands liable to execution.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

NEWBERN—THE CENTRAL ROAD.

Will the construction of the Central Railroad benefit Newbern? We might answer this question as to the opinion abroad, by stating that a gentleman of Raleigh, owning property in Newbern, advanced the price of it as soon as the final passage of the bill was ascertained; the mere probability that the improvement contemplated will be carried out, causing him to place a greater value on his property.—*Newbern Republican.*

That the Central Railroad, to say nothing of the contemplated improvement of the Neuse, will prove highly beneficial to Newbern, we cannot for one moment doubt; and we hope the capitalists in that section will get their consent at once to come forward in aid of the work. The State has generously gone two-thirds of the distance to meet them; and it is now left to them to say, whether they will continue to languish, or whether they will make one more effort to improve their condition.

We learn that the same advance in property has taken place on the Cape Fear River, which is noticed above by our friend of the Republican. Since the passage of the act authorizing the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, a tract of land in Chatham, which has been heretofore held at $1500, has been sold for $3000—thus showing an increase in value of real estate of one hundred per cent!—We have also heard of a tract of land on Deep River, which contains a bed of coal, [illegible] but since the passage of the above act, the owner would not, in all probability, take less than $10,000.

Raleigh Standard.

Rail Road Meetings.—The Salisbury Watchman states that a large and enthusiastic Rail Road meeting was held in that Town on the 8th instant. "Such unanimity of sentiment, cordiality of feeling, and all tending to the glorious achievement of the Central Rail Road project, and the other schemes of improvement, we have never witnessed. We have only room to say that the Hon. D. F. Caldwell, was President, and A. Henderson, and others, Vice Presidents; and that we had a speech from J. A. Lillington, one from James W. Osborne, Rufus Barringer, His Hon. Judge Ellis, J. L. Clemmons, B. Craige, H. C. Jones, and J. Clarke, —all of which were truly happy."

We notice also, in the Greensborough Patriot, a call for a similar meeting of the people of Guilford, on Tuesday of February Court.

Col. Philo White, of Wisconsin, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Consul of the U. S. for the City of Hamburg.

Betting by Proxy.—Just after the State election in Pennsylvania, Mr. Smith, a warm Cass man, met his friend Mr. Jones, an enthusiastic Taylor man.

"Jones," said Smith, "the election of Johnston does not increase Taylor's chances in Pennsylvania."

"Yes it does," answered Smith.

"I'll bet you a hundred dollars that Cass carries the State," cried Smith.

"Done," exclaimed Jones, "But," he added after a moment's hesitation—"but if [illegible] but we lose our vote."

"So we shall," said Smith.

"I'll tell you what," Jones cried, his face brightening up—"I'll tell you what may be done. My wife shall call upon your wife, and bet with her."

"Good," said Smith.

Home went Jones.

"My dear, Mrs. Smith wants to bet a hundred dollars with you that Cass will carry Pennsylvania."

"Mrs. Smith bet a hundred dollars with me!" exclaimed the astonished lady.

"Yes, and if you want to bet, there is the money. Go round this afternoon and see her; put the stakes in the hand of a lady friend."

The two ladies met, and the money was deposited. On Thursday last, when the result was known, Jones told his wife to go and draw the money she had won.—The lady was not slow in obeying her husband that time, and before an hour, the two hundred dollars, exchanged into half eagles, were glittering through the interstices of her beautiful purse.

When Jones came home at night, he said to his wife:—

"Well, my dear, did you get the money?"

"Yes!" was the reply.

"I'll trouble you for it darling, if you please."

"Trouble for what?"

"For the money I won of Mr. Smith."

"*You won?* did you bet Mr. Smith."

"No, no—that is—yes. I bet in fact, though to save my vote, I made you the agent," answered Jones with visible embarrassment.

"I cannot consent, my dear husband," said the lady with great dignity, "to be a party in any violation or evasion of the law. I cannot on your account—you whose honor is so dear to me. And I shall therefore keep the money, in order that I may still retain my respect for a law loving, a law honoring, and a law obeying husband. Dear Jones, kiss me."

The lady was as good as her word, and Jones discovered that in this attempt to whip the devil round the stump, he had lost a clean hundred.

This is a fact.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Lesson for Scolding Wives.—"And I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman," said I once.

Old Newman looked down, and his wife took up the reply, "Never, to signify; and, if he has, I deserved it!"

"And I dare say, if the truth were told, you have scolded him quite as often."

"Nay, (said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness which all the poetry in the world cannot excel,) how can a wife scold her good man, who has been working for her little ones all the day? It may do for a man to be peevish, for it is he who bears the crosses of the world; but who should make him forget them but his own wife? And she had best, for her own sake; for no body can scold much when the scolding is all on one side."

Legislative Dickering.—The Senate of Illinois have contracted with the Alleghanians, to let them have the use of their Hall for Concerts, in consideration of their own *free admission.*

To practice sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we profess, to perform what we promise, and really to be what we would seem to be.

FOREIGN.

In addition to the Telegraphic despatch of the Niagara's news, which we published last week, the following paragraphs are of interest:—

England.—The Government having resolved to meet the wishes of the people and reduce the expenditures of several Departments of State, a rise in funds and a general buoyant feeling has taken place, which may be attributed to the contemplated reform.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts are satisfactory and encouraging. At Manchester and the surrounding cotton district, great activity prevails. An improved tone in commercial affairs is also observed in the state of public securities. Consols for money and account, 91¾ to 91¼, showing an advance of two per cent.

London, Jan. 26.—United States 6 per cents, 1868, 104 a 105; New York 5 per cents, 1855, 58 a 60; of 1892, 6 and 5 per cents, 91¼ a 92½, ex-dividend; Ohio 6's, of 1856 and '60, 93; Louisiana 5's Baring & Co., of 1850, 87; Maryland 5's sterling bonds, 74 to 75; Alabama 5's 55; Missouri Sterling Bonds, 60.

France.—The latest dates from Paris state that public opinion had undergone a great change. The state of the funds opened the eyes of influential men, who [illegible] opposed to France interfering with the affairs of Italy. The opinion in Paris is, that France should abstain from actual intervention, for or against the Pope, but, at the same time to throw no obstacles in the way of such powers as may offer men and money to the Pope.

Ireland.—The Judges of the Queen's Bench have overruled the errors assigned in the cases of Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners. The Court was unanimous, and nothing is left but a hopeless appeal to the House of Lords. It is stated that application has been made for the requisite permission from the Lord Lieutenant in the case of O'Brien. Meagher declines proceeding further, and has resolved to submit to his fate.

India.—A sanguinary battle has taken place between the Sikhs and English forces. The latter were under the command of Lord Gough. Major General Cureton was killed in the conflict, besides other distinguished officers and soldiers. The loss of the Sikhs was very heavy. In retreating, they were unable to take with them their wounded or baggage.

The Pope demands the intervention of Austria to reseat him in temporal power, and both Sardinia and France have strongly remonstrated against the determination, as the Roman people have lost all reverence for the Pope, as an ecclesiastic, no less than a Prince. The spiritual anathemas which he has hurled against them have been treated with complete contempt.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, Feb. 6, 1849.

A Striking Tariff Argument.—I often find matter interesting and useful for public information at the meetings of the "Farmers' Club of the American Institute." At the meeting to day Gen. Tallmadge, President of the Institute, made a statement of some interesting and important calculations in reference to the Wheat and Cotton crops of the United States. He had seen it stated in the public prints that a farmer in Delaware took a square yard of cotton cloth, manufactured with sizing, called "Ohio extra sheeting," and weighed it. The weight was four ounces. He then carefully extracted the starch from it by washing, and, on drying and weighing the cloth again, he found it had lost 184 grains. Taking this fact as a basis, Gen. T. carried out these statistics.

The cotton crop of the United States in 1848 was over two and a half millions of bales. Allowing the bales to average four hundred pounds each, and the whole crop to be manufactured like the yard above specified, it would require for the sizing two millions and a half of barrels of flour, or over twelve millions of bushels of wheat. It was his impression that something like one-half of the cotton crop is manufactured with sizing. It is said that more barrels of flour are used in a year for the sizing of the cotton manufactures at Lowell than were usually exported in a year to Great Britain before the recent famine. It is also said that fifteen millions of yards of calico are annually manufactured in this country, which alone would require over two hundred thousand barrels of flour for sizing, at the rate found in the yard above mentioned! These calculations, necessarily loose and imperfect, still show in a striking light the benefit farmers will derive from the encouragement of manufactures. In these calculations no account is taken of the large amount of the products of the farm required for the support of the manufacturers themselves. If the farmer is desirous of a sure and profitable market for his produce, let him earnestly and efficiently encourage the manufactures of the country.

Choked to Death.—A negro man in Jacksonville, Fa., choked himself to death the other day in attempting to swallow a piece of half-masticated beef which was an ounce in weight! The fatal morsel was received into the windpipe, and death was almost instantaneous, the cause of which was not suspected until a *post mortem* examination revealed the truth. The News says the size of the piece of meat, which we have examined, is such as to render it difficult to imagine how it could pass through the narrow opening of the glottis.

The Inauguration Bible.—The New York Mirror states that the identical copy of the Bible on which Washington took the first Inauguration oath ever administered under the American Constitution is still preserved as a sacred relic in that city, and hopes to be able to obtain it for the use of the President elect at the approaching Inauguration ceremony. The Father of his Country when sworn into office, laid his hand on the sacred book at the last chapter of Genesis, and a memorandum was made of the fact at the time, and the volume carefully kept as a family heir loom. The owner thinks it would be no desecration for President Taylor to lay his honest hand on the same page that was consecrated by his great predecessor and prototype.

A Cincinnati tavern, kept by a "son of Erin," has for its sign, "Walk Inn."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Rochella, N. C., Feb. 12, 1849.

Mr. Hale: *Dear Sir*—I have noticed in your paper the weight of several fine Hogs, (and not very fine either.) I will give you the weight of one that I slaughtered for the Rev. D. S. Williams on the 1st day of this month. His net weight when dressed was 630 lb.; 3½ years old. Lard from him was 86 lbs. His girth 7 feet 6 inches; his length the same.

In September last he was a poor hog. I commenced feeding him about the 10th of that month, and on the 20th of November I put him up, first on a floored pen and then a lot, and vice versa, until I killed him.

I have *a few of the same sort left*, that I should be glad to supply others who may want to raise Brag Hogs.

Your humble servant,

THOMAS DOLLAR.

We learn that His Excellency, Governor Manly, has notified and requested the Council of State to assemble at the Executive Office, in this City, on Monday, the 5th day of March next, for the purpose of reorganizing the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, and of transacting such other business as may be submitted to them.

Raleigh Register.

Sickness.—We understand that a good deal of sickness—as measles, pneumonia, and the like—prevails in the neighborhood. The character of the weather—it being sometimes so very warm, and at others exceedingly cold—has been altogether unfavorable for health. Colds of the worst kind, were hardly ever so prevalent before.

North Carolina Argus.

Editorial Changes.—Mr. James Hilton, for some time past Editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian in this place, leaves shortly to take charge of the Wilmington Journal. Mr. Quentin Busbee, formerly Editor of the "Flag" at Raleigh, we understand, will become Editor and proprietor of the Jeffersonian.—*Journal.*

Hot for California.—An association forming in Greenville, Pitt county, for the purpose of emigrating to California.

They propose to start by the last of March or first of April next, and to proceed over land, by way of St. Louis. The association will be formed into a Joint Stock Company.—*Newbernian.*

Accident to the Steamer De Kalb.—The steamer *De Kalb*, Capt. Lubbock, ran on a snag on Friday afternoon last, about three miles below the Canal, on the Roanoke river. The Captain succeeded in running the boat on a sand bar, and was engaged on Saturday in pumping her out. The *De Kalb* was on her way down to the city, and had upwards of 900 bales of cotton on board, at the time of the accident, a very large portion of which had been landed on the banks of the river.

Charleston Courier.

The Magistrates of Cumberland County are required to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday of March Court next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the transaction of County business.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, C. C. C.

Feb'y 19, 1849. 2w

Carolinian copy.

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, Patent Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALE.

Feb. 20, 1849. 53tf

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1849.

Notice to Debtors to this Office.

Mr. C. C. McCrummen will attend the Superior Courts of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Richmond, and Robeson, authorized to settle accounts with persons owing this office, who are respectfully requested to meet him during those Courts.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 17, 1849.

At New York, to-day, Cotton declined ⅛ to ¼. Other things stationary.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 19.

At New York, the sales of Cotton on Saturday were 1500 bales. Middling 7¼ cents. Sales of the week 13,000 bales. Pork a little better on speculation. Other things unchanged.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We learn that the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer is not a candidate for re-election to the seat in Congress which he has filled with so much usefulness and credit; and that the Hon. Alfred Dockery is a candidate, and will commence the campaign at Moore Superior Court this week.

A HANDSOME BEGINNING.—We learn from the Raleigh Times that "a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Pittsborough on Tuesday last, at which Dr. McClenahan presided, to take action upon the improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, as authorised by the Act of last Session. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, in an able and satisfactory manner; after which, the concourse was addressed by Messrs. Giles Mebane and Hugh Waddell, of Orange, of whose speeches our informant speaks in the highest terms. At the conclusion of Mr. Waddell's speech, on motion of Mr. Haughton, Subscription Books were opened, and upwards of $50,000 subscribed immediately. The best spirit prevailed, and an interest was manifested, which, we can venture to say, renders the completion of this work *sure*."

The Times also learns that Mr. Thompson, the Engineer, has offered to take the entire work, in conjunction with Major Gwynn, and finish it for $185,000; giving bonds for the faithful execution of the contract.

BAD FEELING.—Our attention has been called to a letter from Pittsborough, in the Wilmington Commercial of Saturday last, in which the writer indulges in remarks unjust to Fayetteville, and entirely uncalled for. After urging upon the people of Wilmington the claims of the Cape Fear and Deep River enterprize, the writer says,—

"The produce of this and the adjoining counties will be carried down and bartered for supplies, which will be spread through Chatham, Randolph, and Orange; thereby increasing the trade of your town, and affording encouragement for additional labor in the back country, which will give an increased population, increased crop, and an increased trade; all of which will terminate in Wilmington. Why? because it must go down the River—there is no other outlet, and it will not stop in Fayetteville, because there will be no inducement—the market is not large enough. There is a large surplus of grain in my county now for which there is no market."

To show how much the writer knows about what he writes on, we may mention that the same Commercial which publishes his letter quotes Corn (the grain for which Chatham has "no market,") at 45 to 50; whilst it is worth *here*, in this market which is "not large enough" for him, 50 to 55 cts. And Flour at 4 50 to 5 00, worth here 4 00 to 4 50. As for Wheat, it is doubtful if the Chatham farmer would find any one in Wilmington who would buy the article if it were carried there. The fact is, these articles cannot now be shipped from this to any other market with a hope of realizing a profit.

We really think, that after all the influence exerted from this place by our Members of the Legislature, our people, and our presses, in favor of *all* the projected Internal Improvements, including that of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers, we might have expected to be spared the slander of this Pittsborough writer, and its dissemination from Wilmington.

PLANK ROADS.—An application is before the Legislature of New Jersey for a charter for a company to build a Plank Road from Newark to Jersey city, opposite the city of N. York. There is already a Rail Road, besides the ordinary roads, connecting these cities, and yet a Plank Road is wanted, and will be built. No doubt it will be a profitable investment.

We may give some of our readers an idea of the usefulness of Plank Roads by repeating what a lady friend of ours told us a few days ago. She was travelling in the interior of the State of New York two winters ago. Over the common roads, then in bad order, the pair of horses drew the carriage two and a half miles an hour, and that with great labor. Suddenly they came to a Plank Road, sixteen miles long. This distance the same jaded horses accomplished *with ease* in just *two hours!*

THE CHARLOTTE AND DANVILLE RAIL ROAD.—It gives us pleasure to observe with what cheerfulness the people interested in this project have abandoned it in favor of the Central Rail Road.—We allude of course to the people of this State, say in the counties contiguous to Charlotte, Salisbury, and Greensborough, in which places the papers express themselves not only satisfied but gratified by the change. This is an evidence of good sense and patriotism which might have been hoped for rather than expected, when we consider the warm interest excited in favor of the Danville project by its almost unopposed possession of the public mind in that region for many months past, and by the absence of all hope of such liberal measures as our Legislature has adopted to give them an outlet in another direction—a more natural, feasible and desirable direction

We cannot, as yet, form an opinion as to the success of the Central Rail Road. It will be seen that an enthusiastic meeting has been held at Salisbury. Another is called at Greensborough; and we suppose Raleigh, Charlotte, &c. will very soon take up the matter in earnest. Whether they will succeed in raising so large an amount as a million of dollars, is doubted by some. But in the wish that it may be accomplished, we think every *true* friend of the State, of its character and its prosperity, will unite most heartily. It may not, and probably will not, benefit this part of the State, pecuniarily, to the amount of a single dollar. But its accomplishment will enrich and ennoble the whole State, and in her general prosperity and elevation the various sections cannot but participate. With this belief, we should cast aside all mere local feeling, and unitedly labor for the success of any scheme which may promise benefit to any portion of the people of North Carolina.

The Charlotte Journal states that the distance from that place, by the Danville route, to Richmond, Va., is 320 miles. Then it is a longer route, by a few miles, than to the same place by the proposed Central Road and the Raleigh and Gaston Road, &c. By the Danville route, the farmer could reach but one market, viz: Richmond, and that out of our own State. By the Central road, he will have the choice of Wilmington, Petersburg, Richmond, and Norfolk,—(and possibly at some future day of Fayetteville also.) Wilmington and Petersburg will be about equidistant from Charlotte, say about 300 miles.

With this great work accomplished, a Plank Road from this place to Salisbury, a Turnpike thence to the Georgia line, the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers opened, what bounds shall we put upon our hopes of protperity for the middle and western parts of our State! The prospect is in the highest degree animating. It only requires that the people should be alive to their own interest, and fully determined to do their duty.

A GALLANT TOWNSMAN.—In the huge document published by Congress at the present session, containing the Annual Reports from the several Departments, we find, in that from the Navy Department, frequent mention made of our young townsman Passed Midshipman OCHILTREE, who is invariably commended by his superior officers for his useful and gallant services. In one instance Lieut. Haywood reports, from San Jose, Lower California, a night attack of a large body of Mexicans on a small party of 25 officers and marines, in which, after keeping up the fire during the greater part of the night, the enemy were compelled to retire with loss. The officers (including Midshipman Ochiltree) and men, are awarded credit for the utmost coolness and intrepidity.—The next night the attack was renewed, with a like result.

In another place, Lieut. Fab. Stanly reports, from Guaymas, the marching of a few officers and men 12 miles into the interior, for the purpose of spiking three of the enemy's guns, which was accomplished; and the party being on the return fell in with a detachment of the enemy of whom 1 was killed and 3 badly wounded by Midshipman Ochiltree and Midshipman Houston, who promptly and boldly captured a hill which covered the enemy's retreat.

In another case he was sent 50 miles down the coast, among the Indians, and accomplished fully the objects of his mission.

FOR CALIFONIA.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that a vessel is up in the port of Wilmington, N. C. for California.

The New York Tribune publishes a list of the vessels which sailed from the United States for California from the 13th of December to the 8th of February, with the number of passengers in each. The total number of passengers is 8,098. Of these we think that not 20 have gone from North Carolina.

BY BALLOON TO CALIFORNIA!—The restless adventurers who are crowding every vessel for the gold region, are beginning to repine at the slow movements by sail and steam, and are actually—so the papers tell us—preparing a balloon, at New York, to go by steam, with a screw propeller at the stern, which is to act like the wings of a wind mill! A model of the affair is completed, and to be exhibited this week. It is 24 feet long, 2 feet diameter at the centre, running to a point at each end, to move horizontally, point foremost. If the model be found to work well, the inventor will immediately set to work on one 500 feet long, and 40 feet diameter at the centre, calculated for 50 passengers, their baggage, and the necessary steam apparatus, fuel, &c. The balloon to be ready in three or four weeks; to make a trial trip or two, to Washington or Boston, before starting across the Rocky mountains. The time estimated for a voyage to California is four or five days, sailing only by daylight, and anchoring during the night—(for fear they should run against a star, we suppose.)

Two hundred passengers are already enrolled.

The reader may laugh, but, though the machine may never start for California, there is no doubt about the experiment being seriously made.

THE PROTOCOL.—The article from the National Intelligencer, on this subject, will show how far Mr. Polk has departed from the example of Mr. Jefferson.

One of the President's grounds of defence is, that the government had ratified the treaty before the Protocol was signed. This is expressly contradicted by the language of the Protocol itself, which declares, that, with the understanding agreed to in that document, the government of Mexico "*would proceed* to ratify the treaty." This was on the 26th of May, and on the 30th the treaty *was* ratified.

Another defence of the President is, that the Protocol is of no binding force. This may be so; but in a bargain between two individuals, there is not a Court of Equity in the country which would not hold the parties bound by such a paper. Mexico certainly considered it binding, and if it be not she has been overreached.

In the Senate, a few days ago, an amusing scene occurred. Mr. Foote assailed Mr. Benton (not by name, but so pointedly that every body understood the allusion,) for getting possession of the Protocol, and showing it to the Whig Senators. This Mr. Foote considered high treason to Locofocoism, and he denounced Mr. Benton in his own peculiar style. He was on his feet just twenty times in the course of the discussion. Mr. Benton took not the slightest notice of the attack.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Wescott (Loco.) censured the President for concealing the Protocol from the Senate; and Mr. Rusk (another Loco.) spoke of it as "a matter of course" that the Protocol was intended to be a part and parcel of the treaty.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Charleston Courier mentions a counterfeit $20 bill on the State Bank of South Carolina, being the first of the kind seen. The plate is wretchedly defective in general execution, and entirely different in its vignettes and ornaments from the genuine.

The vignette at the top and centre of the true bill is a female, seated in a shell car, drawn by sea horses—in the spurious, a female with a vase, presented to a large spread eagle. In the genuine, to the left is a medallion likeness of Franklin—in the other is delineated a sheaf of wheat. The likeness of Washington to the right is, in the true bill, facing to the left, and in the counterfeit to the right. The figures 20 to the right and left of the vignette, in the genuine plate, are in ornamented circles, and distinct and clear—in the spurious the circular engraving is irregular, and a star of eight rays almost obliterates the figures. At the bottom and centre of the genuine bill is a plough and rake, on which rests a sheaf of wheat in the counterfeit is a small eagle. The signatures "EDWARD SEBRING, President," and "HENRY TRESCOT, Cashier," are well executed, and calculated to deceive the most practised eye. The filling up of "N. R. MIDDLETON," to whom both the counterfeit and genuine notes are made payable, is badly imitated, being much more cramped in the style of writing in the spurious than in the genuine bill.

EDUCATION.—Dr. N. Mendenhall, of Jamestown, Guilford county, has issued proposals for publishing a small monthly periodical in Greensborough, to be devoted to the general subject of Education, and particularly to our Common School System. The price is only 50 cents a year. Subscriptions received at the Patriot office, Greensborough.

The Postmaster at Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county, informs us, that, for some cause or other, letters from this place are longer in reaching that office than letters from New York. If any one will tell us where the fault lies, he will do the public a service.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease still exists in New Orleans, Mobile, Nashville, &c. At New Orleans, for the week ending the 3d, the deaths were 19. At Mobile, 12. At Nashville, 6 deaths in all by Cholera. We hear nothing of it at the North.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 12th, the Civil Appropriation bill occupied most of the day. A long and very interesting discussion took place on a proviso which had been inserted in the bill by the other House, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an order to abolish flogging in the Navy. This proviso was opposed by Messrs. Badger, Atherton, Yulee, Butler, Breese, Clayton, Phelps, and Dickinson; and supported by Messrs. Hale and Niles. It was opposed on the grounds, that it was out of place in an appropriation bill; that the practice had existed by express law for 50 years, not only without compiaint from officers or men in the Navy, but with their express approbation, as shown by every man on board some of the vessels remonstrating against its repeal: That it was necessary to preserve discipline in a ship at sea: That if any other punishment, (confinement for instance,) were substituted, the idle and vicious sailors would always be in confinement, whilst the orderly would be obliged to perform double duty, and the safety of the ship would often be endangered for want of hands to work her. It was therefore the well known desire of the sailors themselves that the law should stand. The proviso was stricken out by a large majority. [As the remarks of Mr. Badger are highly interesting, and were referred to by Senators with strong compliments, we will publish them in our next.]

On Tuesday, the Civil Appropriation bill again occupied the sitting.

On Wednesday, nothing of interest except the formality of counting and declaring the votes for President and Vice President.

On Thursday and Friday, a number of bills, of no general importance, were acted on.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Hon. John McQueen, of South Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to establish a "Department of the Interior," with a Secretary at a salary of $6,000, and a Chief Clerk at $2,000. The other Clerks to be taken from the other Departments. Mr. Vinton advocated the bill, which he said was prepared by Mr. Walker, the present Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. V. urged the importance of an additional department, taking from the State department the patent office and the census; from the Treasury department, the land office and coast survey; from the War department, the Indian bureau and pension office; from the Navy department, marine pension list; and from the executive, the penitentiary and commissionership of public buildings.

Mr. Cobb of Georgia opposed, and Mr Broadhead advocated the bill, which was in such favor in the House, that all motions to delay it were rejected and the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed, 111 to 76.

Expunging.—Mr. Thompson of Penn. wished to introduce a long preamble and resolutions directing the Speaker to expunge from the Journal the words "in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun," which were inserted in the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor adopted by the House at the last Session.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance.

On Wednesday, the two Houses met in the Representatives Hall to count the votes for President and Vice President. The ceremony took up the whole sitting. Mr. Dallas presided, and announced the votes and made the usual proclamation of the election of Taylor and Fillmore. A joint committee was appointed to notify them of their election.

On Thursday, the Home Department bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

On Friday, debate on the bill to carry into effect the Mexican treaty. The slavery question lugged in, as usual.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday last. The Ohio river being closed by ice, he will be obliged to postpone his visit to Pittsburg and Baltimore, and cannot reach Washington as early as the 22d instant.

MR. POLK.—The Union announces that Mr. Polk and family will leave Washington on the 6th of March, taking the Southern route to New Orleans, and thence to Nashville. They will vacate the White House on the 1st March.

Mr. Clay will not attend the Extra Session of the Senate on the 5th of March, but will take his seat in December next.

OHIO.—The Whig Members of the Legislature have nominated Judge John McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, for Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Allen.

But the Judge, for private reasons, declined the nomination.

COUNTERFEITERS TURNED LOOSE.—We learn that two of the men, (brothers, named Allen,) who were arrested lately in Richmond county for passing counterfeit money, were last week taken before Judge Dick, under a writ of habeas corpus, and bailed under heavy bonds. The third, Mann, in default of bail, was recommitted.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The letter of Dr. Folsom to Gen. Jesup, in another column, presents a shocking picture of the state of things in the gold region, to which, as to a land of perfect happiness, so many of our people are hurrying. The presence of many of them, it is to be feared, will but increase the evils.

Official letters, published in the Union, disclose further atrocities. In one instance a whole family of ten, a respectable man, his wife, two children, and six servants, were all murdered for the purpose of robbing him of the gold which he had been successful in obtaining. In all cases of murders and violence, as yet discovered, the perpetrators were Americans. Mutinies, with murder, had occurred on board two vessels which had gold on board. 8 mutineers, from the Chilian barque Adelina, had been taken and promptly executed.

Provisions had fallen in price; Flour was $16 a barrel, board only $10 a week. Liquor is very "dear" and bad—brandy, for instance, fetches an ounce of gold to the gallon. A French brig, recently arrived there, had some inferior champagne on board, which sold like wild fire at $30 per bottle.

The number of people at the washings is very large, and they are coming in from all quarters, every day,—Indians, Mormons, Polynesians, Chinese, Mexicans, Yankees, and Englishmen, from Oregon. Oregon is said to be nearly depopulated by the gold fever, some three thousand having left. Both the newspapers have suspended. But it was reported that gold had been discovered in Oregon, and many were said to have gone to the mines in that quarter.

A letter in the New York Express, from one of Col. Stevenson's regiment, dated December 7, contains the following paragraph confirmatory of the gold stories:

"I have been at the diggings something like three months, and though I have scraped up enough of the dust to make me comfortable for life—(if I can only get it shipped to New York)—I would not go through the same suffering and privation again for ten times the quantity. There was however no alternative left but to go to the mines. Provisions, clothing, board, house rent—everything, in fact, became of a sudden so exorbitantly high, that to stay in San Francisco was but to starve."

DEATH OF COL. WM. R. JOHNSON.—This distinguished gentleman, well known as the "Napoleon of the Turf," as formerly a member of the Virginia Legislature, and as an intelligent, liberal, and courteous gentleman, died at Mobile, Ala., on the 7th inst., after a very brief illness of influenza. He was a native of Warren county, N. C., but has resided for the greater part of his life in Virginia.

John Lyde Wilson, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, died at Charleston a few days ago.

GOLD.—It is certainly not worth while to go all the way to California in search of gold mines. They exist almost from one end of the U. States to the other. One has been very recently discovered in Maine, another in Massachusetts, and a third in Maryland. But in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, there are gold mines enough to employ all the laborers in the United States, and probably quite as profitably, all things considered, as the *placers* of California. One mine near Fredericksburg, Va., is yielding $500 a day to a working force of 50 hands. The gold carried to the Branch Mint at Charlotte for coinage during the last year amounted to $300,000. And this is by no means all that was dug out of our soil during that year, for it is well known that a large quantity of North Carolina gold is carried directly to the Mint at Philadelphia. Our gold region, like that of California, is hundreds of miles in extent. In very few places, comparatively, have the operations been either systematic or scientific; whilst thousands of farmers, who know that there is gold on their lands, have never spent a dollar or a day in search of it. There is no doubt but that millions might be obtained every year from our mines; but it is exceedingly questionable whether the people would be better, happier, or richer, if the amount were millions instead of thousands. But if one will go gold hunting, by all means let him try his hand in Moore, Randolph, Rowan, Burke, or some other of the many counties in which the article may be had. He may reach any one of these in six days, instead of six months. He need not perish whilst there, either by starvation or violence; and when he gets tired of the search, he can get back to his home in a few days.

The Philadelphia North American says,—

"We have stood up, heretofore, and must stand up again for the honor of North Carolina, as having, long ago, beaten California in the production of the heaviest piece of gold, which was picked up in Cabarrus county, and weighed no less than 28 lbs. *avoirdupois*,—that is, 34 lbs. troy weight. It was described as eight or nine inches long by four or five wide, and about an inch thick. Its value was dependent, of course, on its fineness; but supposing it equal to the mint standard, it would have been worth upwards of seven thousand dollars.—Now this we hold to have been a respectable lump of gold—as big as a piece of chalk—a rock, so to speak—worthy of a great noise and tremendous speculation; but it did not cause one-hundredth part the excitement produced by its modern California rival,—a mere pebble, in comparison. Why should there be such a difference? We do not know; but California is a long distance off—so far that men may indulge their wildest imaginations about it; while Carolina is so nigh at hand that every body knew at one and the same instant that the great Cabarrus lump was found, and that there was no other like it.

"Nor has the North Carolina treasure been by any means the largest mass of native gold ever discovered. An avalanche of rocks rich in gold came rolling down once from one of the inaccessible peaks of Illimani, one of the highest mountains of the Cordillera, near La Paz in Bolivia, and a piece of the precious metal was obtained of over fifty pounds weight, valued at twelve thousand dollars. We ought to remember, too, what they are doing at the Russian gold mines, where they have beaten all the rest of the world in finding great pieces of gold; without, however, so far as we learn, any uncommon mania resulting. Besides specimens of from sixteen to twenty-seven pounds scraped up in the Ural, a magnificent mass was lighted upon, about six or seven years ago, weighing very nearly one hundred pounds, and worth more than twenty thousand dollars. It must be admitted that the man who found *that*, did a good day's work; but it may be doubted whether he was ever much the richer for it."

Extract of a letter from a subscriber in Tennessee, to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

"By your last paper I received the gratifying news of the re-election of Mr. Badger to the U. S. Senate. I had begun to fear, from the tenor of the legislative proceedings, that his defeat was probable—a defeat which would have been a reproach to the State. Well may every North Carolinian feel proud while his native State is represented by such men as Mangum and Badger.—Their exalted talents and moral worth command an influence which reflects credit on the State they represent. No State can boast of two abler representatives in the Senate. May she ever maintain the enviable position she now occupies. 'Tis true she is occasionally caught napping—has her councils occasionally distracted and divided by abstractionists and disunionists; but honest counsels and sound old-fashioned principles ultimately prevail over all her errors. In the language of the poet I can truly say, "With all thy faults I love thee still."

"I see Morehead's name spoken of in some quarters for a Cabinet appointment. Should he be honored with such a call, the measure of my desire will be full. His vigorous intellect, untiring energy, and systematic business habits, eminently qualify him for the station;—but as our President elect shrinks from no responsibility, I suppose we must allow him to form his own Cabinet, consoling ourselves with the assurance, that the same wisdom which has enabled him to triumph over every difficulty, will direct his choice."

Arrival Extraordinary.—A small craft, from Body's Island, N. C., arrived at Norfolk on Monday last, with a cargo of Terrapins, numbering about *twenty-five hundred*.

What has become of the law for the protection of North Carolina Terrapins, passed by the Locofoco Legislature of 1842?

LATEST FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, (CALIFORNIA,) December 25, 1848.

Since I last wrote to you the affairs of this country have been constantly getting worse. We have no Government here, either civil or military, and the country is full of lawless men who are committing the most shocking outrages. Murders and robberies are of daily, and I might almost say of hourly occurrence. Not an arrival occurs from the north, south, or the interior, but notifies the community of new acts of villainy which go unpunished.—Within six weeks more than twenty murders have occurred in a white population of less than 15,000 souls. The people are now acting in self-defence, and four or five days since three men were hung by Lynch law sixty miles from this place. It is of the last importance that the distressing condition of California should be impressed upon those at Washington who have the power to apply a remedy. The people are now preparing to organize a provisional government; * * * * but should Congress give us a territorial organization at the present session, it will supersede the popular local organization now taking place, but which cannot go into effect before the ensuing summer. The United States revenue laws are now in force here, and will yield an income of say $450,000 the ensuing year, and perhaps more; and four-fifths of this amount will be collected at this port. Much dissatisfaction exists at the payment of such a tax on the part of the inhabitants, without either a government or a representation. This feeling is gaining ground from day to day. * * *

The gold mines continue to be as rich as before, although the rainy season has caused many to suspend their work.—There can be no doubt but at least $4,000,000 of gold, at $16 per ounce troy, has been taken from the mines. The most accurate estimates I am able to make show that $1,500,000 have been sent from the country, and $1,000,000 of it have gone from this port. One vessel took $400,000. Two-thirds of all that has been exported has gone to foreign countries, and consequently to foreign mints.

I am, dear sir, in great haste, truly yours,

J. L. FOLSOM.

Gen. JESUP, Washington.

The Press—Improvements.—The whole press of the State, so far as we had opportunity to learn, has warmly approved the action of the late session of the Legistature in relation to internal improvements. The Democratic papers go into it as heartily as their Whig contemporaries;—indeed, in one or two instances they are disposed to claim the greatest share of credit to their own party for these measures. Let them stick to that!.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Fifth Judicial Circuit.—It may be convenience to some of our readers to be informed of the times for the convening of the Superior Court the coming Spring in the various counties of this circuit.

In Moore the 19th February; in Montgomery the 26th February; in Stanly the 5th March; in Anson the 12th March; in Richmond the 19th March; in Robeson the 26th March; in Bladen the 2d April; in Columbus the 9th April; in Brunswick the 16th April; in New Hanover the 23d April; in Sampson the 30th April; in Cumberland the 7th May.

THE MEXICAN PROTOCOL.

In the course of an article on the Protocol, the National Intelligencer says,—

That this appendage was understood by the Mexican Government to be the rule of construction for the amendments made to the Treaty by the United States—that is to say, to be a part of the *contract* between the two nations—is not to be doubted when we look to the terms of the ratification of the Treaty on its part. For, after reciting the explanations, assented to by our Plenipotentiaries, of the manner in which *their* Government understood the amendments to the Treaty made by the Senate, the "Protocol" says:

"And these explanations *having been accepted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs* of the Mexican Republic, he declared, in the name of his Government, that, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING CONVEYED BY THEM, the said Government would proceed to ratify the Treaty of Guadalupe, as modified by the Senate and Government of the United States"—which, if it mean any thing, is equivalent to saying "The Government of Mexico ratifies the Treaty of Peace if the amendments of the Senate are to be understood precisely as they are explained in the Protocol, and not otherwise."

Admit it to be true, as intimated in the President's Message on the subject, that our Commissioners exceeded their powers in consenting and uniting in this appendage to the Treaty before the exchange of ratifications, it does not in the least affect the question as one of good faith between nations. Whatever was the extent of the instructions to our Commissioners, or of the authority confided to them, we find, upon the face of the Protocol itself, that, upon giving to the Minister of Mexico their explanations and construction of amendments made by the United States to the Treaty, they did not hesitate to say that they gave them "*in the name of their Government*, AND IN FULFILMENT OF THE COMMISSION CONFERRED UPON THEM *near the Mexican Republic*." They had also, as appears in the outset of the Protocol, when they met M. Rosa in conference in their public character, styled themselves "Commissioners WITH FULL POWERS *from their Government* to make the Mexican Republic suitable explanations in regard to the amendments," &c. With these declarations, under their signatures and seals, it was not for the Mexican Minister to *question* the extent of their authority.

If, however, these Commissioners did really act without or against instructions, there can be no mistake, we think, in our impression that it was the obvious duty of the President to have immediately placed the whole matter before the Senate, instead of withholding and carefully suppressing all knowledge of it. So far, it may be added, from the *Mexican* Government having considered this "Protocol" a matter of secrecy, we now know that the "Protocol" was immediately published in the Mexican papers, though by unaccountable accident it never found its way to the knowledge of Congress or of the People of this country, until recently, and then in the form of a Pamphlet, of which a copy is now before us, in English and Spanish, printed in Mexico two or three months ago, containing the Treaty of Peace with the "Protocol" at the end of it.

The Mexican Government understand, as this mode of publication shows, that this "Protocol" governs the construction of the Treaty. The President of the United States, on the other hand, has informed Congress that, when he communicated the Treaty to Congress, and with it "such documents as were deemed *material to a* FULL UNDERSTANDING *of the subject*," he did not communicate the "Protocol" because it was "not regarded [by him] as in any way material" That this was an error of judgment, at least, on the part of the President, is a proposition which, it is presumed, no one will dispute. That he did not communicate the matter confidentially to the Senate was, as we have already expressed our opinion, a much graver mistake. He ought not, had he doubted the *necessity* of the Senate's action on the subject, to have disdained the precedent, in a parallel case, sanctioned by an authority so high as that of Mr. Jefferson, to recite the history of which, for the information of our readers, was our chief purpose in taking up our pen to-day.

The Intelligencer states that anterior to 1800, the United States and France being on the eve of a war, Messrs. Ellsworth, Davie and Murray were sent to France to negotiate Treaty. The Senate ratified the Treaty with the exception of its second article. The Intelligencer then adds,—

Napoleon, then First Consul, upon receiving the amended Treaty, superadded to his ratification of it, in its amended form, the following:

Provided, [or, as in the French version, "*it being well understood*,] that by this retrenchment [the expunging of the 2d article] the *two* parties renounce the respective pretensions which are the object of the second article."

The parallel is here so far complete, that, on ratifying the Treaty in its amended form, the effect or intention of not entering into the stipulation of the 2d article was declared by *one* of the parties *only*—that is to say, by the First Consul of France.

But when the Treaty was received by the American Executive, what did the President do? Did he venture to proclaim it as the law of the land, on his sole authority, with this qualified construction by one of the parties attached to it? Not at all. Mr. Jefferson knew too well the limits of Executive power to assume upon himself even the promulgation of the Treaty *thus ratified*. The Senate were not then in session. He retained the Treaty in his hands until they met, and then communicated it the *second* time to the Senate, with the following message:

"DECEMBER 11, 1801.

"*Gentlemen of the Senate:*

"Early in the last month I received the ratification, by the First Consul of France, of the Convention between the United States and that nation. His ratification not being pure and simple, in the ordinary form, *I have thought it* MY DUTY, *in order to avoid all misconception, to ask a* SECOND ADVICE and consent of the Senate before I give it the last sanction by proclaiming it the law of the land.

"THOS. JEFFERSON."

This message, with the treaty and ratification, were referred to a committee of the Senate.

After seven days' consideration, the committee reported a resolution in favor of the promulgation of the treaty, *with the* UNDERSTANDING *expressed by the First Consul.*

The resolution expressing the advice and consent of the Senate to the treaty, thus amended and qualifiedly ratified, was passed by a vote of *two-thirds of the Senate;* thereby indicating that the meaning expressed by the First Consul, at the time of his ratification, must be received *as part and parcel of the Treaty;* and, by a subsequent resolution, the Senate "return the same to the President of the United States for the usual promulgation."

This is a case so nearly in point, and upon authority to which one would suppose, President Polk would have been so willing himself to defer, that it is surprising that he should not have followed it.

The Intelligencer concludes this most effectual exposure of the impropriety of Mr. Polk's conduct, with the declaration that the faith of the nation has been compromised, that the effect of the Protocol is a puzzle, which may perplex our Courts of Law; that if enforced as ratified it will be a violation of the faith plighted to Mexico by our Commissioners.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., at St. James's Church, Wilmington, by the Rev. Dr. Deane, Mr. JOHN L. HOLMES to Miss SALLY, daughter of John R London, dec'd.

In Franklinsville, on the 6th inst., by Thomas Rice, Esq., Mr. DAVID KERSEY, of Greensborough, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Emsley Burgess, Esq., of Randolph.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday night last, Mr. SHERWOOD FORT, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 93 years.

On Monday, the 12th inst., at his residence in this county, Mr. JOHN McLEOD, aged about 55 years. He was Postmaster at Harrington's Mills.

In Washington city, on the 14th inst., of scarlet fever, after an illness of six days, MARY LOUISA, aged two years and six months, daughter of the Hon. Abram Rencher, late Charge d' Affaires to Portugal.

At Louisville, Kentucky, on the 12th ult., of Cholera, Mr. JOHN A. McALPIN, aged 25 years, son of Duncan McAlpin, Esq., of Mississippi. The deceased came to North Carolina last Summer, on business for his father, and left this country the latter port of December, on his return homeward, by the Northern and Western river route. But alas! when his friends were anxiously expecting his arrival home, his Physician writes them he is no more. He was a young man of exemplary character, amiable disposition, and highly respected by all who knew him. He has left a long train of relatives to lament his loss, and to mingle their sympathies with those of his distressed father and mother, brothers and sisters.

[*Communicated.*

Carolinian please copy.

In Greensborough, on the 5th instant, Mrs. FRANCES SHELTON, relict of the late Rich'd Shelton, in the 59th year of her age.

In Guilford county, on the 6th inst, Mr. WM. HODGIN, aged upwards of 80 years.

After a short illness, on the 23d ult., at Shreveport, La., JOHN N. RAIFORD, formerly of Augusta, [aged 32 years, son of Robert Raiford, Esq., dec'd, formerly of Fayetteville.] After an absence of several years, he was permitted, during the past Summer, to visit the home of his boyhood, and spend some time with his mother and friends. But a few weeks since, he again parted with them, and left to seek a home in the West. But alas! ere he had reached his destination he was cut down, and found "a Grave" among strangers. Thus has fallen, in manhood's prime, a noble and generous spirit; one who possessed a good and honest heart, and of whom it might be truly said, he was an "honest man." Though buried far from home and friends, his memory will long be cherished by those who knew him best. To those who so kindly cared for him during his illness, his friends will ever feel the deepest gratitude.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

In Chatham county, on the 42th instant, Mr. JAMES CARTER, in the 86th year of his age, a Revolutionary Soldier.

In the Parish of Livingston, Lou., on the 23d ult., Col. JAMES A. KING, formerly of North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEB. 20.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	a 50	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	65 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¾	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6 cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		13 "	

REMARKS.—Cotton has been coming to market quite freely the past week, and sold readily at 6 to 6½. Flour 4 to 4¼. Corn 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 6 to 9. Corn plenty at 45. Meal 50 to 60. Fayetteville Flour scarce at 4 75 to 5 25.—River Lumber dull. Soft Turpentine 2 25, Hard 1 30. Tar 1 12½. Spirits Turpentine 27½. Rosin 60. Mill Timber 3 50 to 7 00, little in market.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 6¼. Bacon 10 to 12½. Corn 37½ to 45. Flour 4 to 4 50.

At New York, Cotton rose ¼ to ⅜ after the steamer arrived, but up to Saturday afternoon last had fallen again ½ to ¾. Government stocks also rose; 6 per cents. went up to 111¼, but afterwards fell ¼. Southern Flour 5 41 to 5 50. Corn 51 to 60. Oats 30.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 7¼. Corn 53 to 56. Flour 5 62 to 5 87.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,557,089 bales, against 1,160,767 last year.

Cotton at Augusta 5 to 6¼. At Mobile 5½ to 7. At Camden 5 to 6½. At Macon 5½ to 6¼. At Columbia 5½ to 6 81.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 17—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, Cook & Taylor, Dr B Robinson, D Johnson, J H & J Martine, E Fuller, S Boon, J Russell, Campbell & McMillan, Ray & Pearce, J & T Waddill, H Branson & Son, R W King, J R Whitaker, Richmond Manf Co, T H Selby, B C Douthel, Jenkins & Roberts, H A London & Co, J H Hawley, J T Pope & Co, E Mitchell.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7—Schrs. Sea Bird from New York. Pearl from Onslow. 8—Schrs. Tuscarora and Jaroleman from Philadelphia. Sarah Elizabeth from Onslow. 9—Schrs. Martha Ann from Shallotte, G W Davis from New York. 10—Schrs. Kensington from Philadelphia. Alarie from N. York. 12—Schr. Louisine from New York. 14—Schr. Marion from Little River. 15—Brigs Matamora from Ponce, P. R., Lion from Guadaloupe.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

TRUST SALE.

ALL the property of F. T. Ward, conveyed to me by Deed of Trust, consisting of Tin, Tin Ware, Iron Ware, Copper and Japan Ware, and also various other articles in the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, together with Box and Cooking Stoves, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and all Tools of a Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, conveyed in said Deed, will be ex

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
130 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizzets; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Lasea and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

HAS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.
Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.
October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.
Sept. 25, 1848 J. M. WILLIAMS. 34tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 74½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WM. E. HOOPER.
Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

RECEIVAL.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.
An assortment of VIOLINS.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.
JAMES DODD.
January 1, 1849. 48

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

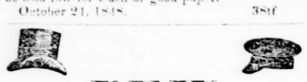
H. LEETE.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.
October 24, 1848. 38tf



NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.
J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lams, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.
MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by
Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND

Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.
E. J. HALE.
August 16.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

100 bushels prime Seed RYE,
for sale cheap by J. M. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 29, 1849. 52tf

UNITED STATES'

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse!!

LEWIS & HANFORD,

Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl Street,

(Between Fulton st. and Burling Slip,)

NEW YORK,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Markets!!

In the article of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

We keep an endless variety.

ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL CLOTHING

AND

COVERED HATS

In the World.

Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds.

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl St.
Jan'y 12, 1849. 50-10w

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

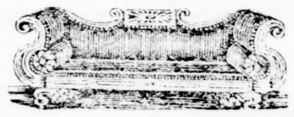
Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

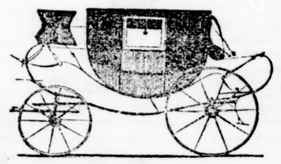
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.
November 10, 1848. 41-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1836, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massilon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massilon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N.C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Sumpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.
Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty-two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.
Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, by Decree of the Court of Equity, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

2 Lots on the North side of Maiden Lane, formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., upon a credit of 12 and 18 months.

Lot with Dwelling House and other out houses, on the West side of Gillespie street, now occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq., on a credit of 6 months.

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Burt, Brazier, and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands,"—on a credit of 6 months.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Jan'y 22, 1849. 51ts

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and } at $1 50
" Cap Paper } pr. ream.
With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and